



Estimation of Fibrinogen, Stable factor, and Antihemophilic Factor Concentrations in Patients complained from Diabetes Mellitus Type2 of both sex in Babylon province

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Abstract : The present study was applied to estimate specific clotting factors included in extrinsic and common pathway of patients affected with type-2 diabetes mellitus from both sexes (men and women).

The study included 180 subjects, of those, ninety subjects (45 men, 45 women) were affected with type-2 diabetes mellitus. The others remaining number (90) were used as a healthy control sample (45 Men, 45 Women). According to age, all subjects of the study (patients, control) were subdivided into three subgroups; (40-49) , (50-59) , and (60-69) years old. All patients of the present study were recording elevation ($P < 0.05$) in the level of glucose concentration when matched with their health counter parts. Regarding results of clotting factors, values of fibrinogen, the final components of common pathway, did explain a marked drop ($P < 0.05$) in most patient groups matching with the healthy groups.

About results of stable factor (F VIII), the essential components of extrinsic pathway, did explain a remarks heightening ($P < 0.05$) in most of diabetic patient groups when compared with healthy control groups.

Results of anti-hemophilic factor (principal factor of intrinsic pathway) were significantly decreased ($P > 0.05$) in most patients groups of both sexes matching with healthy groups.

From results which are explained above it can be concluded that extrinsic pathway of blood clotting appears more active in relative to intrinsic pathway through increased concentration of factor (VIII) which in turns can render the diabetic patients who are highly susceptible to thrombotic events.

Key words : Clotting factors , diabetes mellitus , thrombosis.

